

RED RIVER PROSPECTOR.

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NO 17.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

How it Happened.—"What made her so angry?" "They criticised her paper on 'Sincerity,' too candidly."—Detroit Free Press.

Manufacturing Evidence.—"I'm sorry to have to mess your face so, kiddy," said Tommy, as he dabbed pussy's face with jam, "but I can't have folks suspecting me."—Columbus State Journal.

His Complaint.—"But I don't believe," he said, "that a man profits by his mistakes." "You don't?" "No, I don't. Why, I've made enough mistakes to be rich, if I could profit by them."—Chicago Post.

Appreciation.—"Do you think that people appreciate art in this country?" "Certainly," answered Mrs. Comrex. "Everybody gets interested as soon as you tell 'em how much a masterpiece cost."—Washington Star.

Reveals Her Knowledge.—Teacher—(of class in anatomy)—"How many bones are there in a chicken?" Millie (youngest member of large family)—"I can tell you how many there are in the neck, that's the only part I ever get."—Chicago Tribune.

Too Early.—Casey—"All the close-fisted oldsters that I ever see don't like the word." Cassidy—"O, 'tis the family that wid him. Casey—"The family that? Nonsense! Shure, he'd never trade with man, let alone a family."—Philadelphia Press.

Shorter.—Gwen—"Candidate—I have found something besides a candle that will burn at a shorter rate. The longer it stands the shorter it grows." Friend—"What is it?" Candidate—"A candidate. The longer he stands for office the shorter he grows financially."—Chicago American.

What's the Story?—"What are you doing?" "I'm just doing the usual thing," answered the candidate, "trying to get my wife's pet dog, 'blessed the dog with the dark lantern.' 'Say a word and I'll shoot.' 'All I'll say is thanks. I've been wanting to get rid of that dog for months."—Chicago News.

STOCK-SELLING IN LONDON.

"Contango" and "Backwardation" Are Terms Familiar to Brokers in British Security Market.

If it should happen—and it does often happen—that instead of settling on settling day, both buyer and seller (or bull and bear) prefer to carry over their accounts, these exchange custom has provided for such a contingency. Writes U. S. Valentine, in the Strand. The bull pays interest on the money he owes, in the hope that the shares he has bought will rise. This is called "contango." When the bear, instead of handing over the shares he has sold, pays a rate in the hope that they will fall in price, this is called "backwardation." These rates fluctuate with the state of the market. It being the interest of each party to raise or lower prices, we thus have "bull campaigns" and "bear campaigns" carried out with the object each has at heart. But if, after waiting and resorting to all the devices that the system knows of, even to "cornering" or "rigging" the market, the price does not fall in the bear's case or rise in the case of the bull, there is nothing for it but to purchase or sell, and pay the difference. I. e., the speculator must close his account at a loss. The rate of "contango" is, as we may here explain, fixed on making up or contango day. If there are more "bulls" than "bears," the rate is high; if, on the other hand, there are more takers than givers of the stock, the continuation or "contango" rate is low.

STIMULUS TO INDUSTRY.

Mexican Governor Offers Annual Cash Prize to Artisans Who Are Steady and Sober.

The governor of the state of Mexico has founded an annual prize of \$500 to be awarded to the artisan who during the year has most distinguished himself for his industry and sobriety and for the prompt and unvarying attendance at his daily tasks, especially on the mornings following Sundays and generally observed feast days. The initiative of Gov. Villada, says the Mexican Herald, will have a good effect in stimulating useful emulation among the working class of the state of Mexico, which has always been to the fore, especially during the regime of the present governor, in industrial and educational progress.

Not long ago the press noticed with merited commendation the establishment, under Gen. Villada's auspices, of a place of innocent recreation for the working class at Toluca. This is practical philanthropy. The working class, where it sees that an intelligent interest is being taken in its welfare, will demonstrate its appreciation by closer attention to work. The example of the public-spirited executive of the state of Mexico is worthy of imitation.

The Name of "Pelée."

"Pelée" was the name which the Hawaiians in their pagan days gave to the goddess who, according to their belief, inhabited one of their largest volcanoes.

STOLEN CAMERA LENSES.

New Branch of Trade That Comes to the Pawnbroker in Which There is Great Profit.

"The sale of camera lenses is a comparatively new branch of the pawnbroker's trade," said a dealer in photographic supplies, according to the New York Times, "but a large number from that source come to the trade to be refitted with shutters and flanges. A good lens costs anywhere from \$30 to \$150, and is as easy to raise money on as a good watch. But you will notice that lenses you see in pawnbrokers' windows are without flanges. That is a sure sign they have been stolen. Very few sneak thieves know enough to lift out the shutters and all, but they can get the lens and make away with it by a simple turn of the wrist. If a man who owned a camera were to take his lens to a pawnshop and say he owned it he would not be believed, and would have to be content with the extremely small loan usually made upon a stolen lens. Pawnbrokers are willing to take chances with them, because the risk of detection is almost nil and the profits greater when they make a sale. Amateur photographers who know their business can pick up a good many bargains in the New York pawnshops."

The English Are Slow.

In no other country, says the London Lancet, have the people been slower to realize the value of the application of its own scientific discoveries to technical industries than in England. Notwithstanding all the splendid discoveries with which English scientific men are justly accredited, the applications of these discoveries to the improvement of the arts and the industries have been utilized almost entirely by German manufacturers, considerably to the detriment of English trade.

SINGERS AND CROAKERS.

An Indiana Farmer Who Could Supply Bass Singers by the Dozen.

The extent to which the agricultural portions of the middle west are now supplied with modern conveniences may be inferred from the story which follows: There came a ring at the telephone in a farmhouse in northern Indiana one day last summer, and the farmer himself responded, relates Youth's Companion.

"Hello!" he said. "Can you furnish me a bass singer for to-morrow night?" "A bass singer? Why, yes, I reckon so," answered the farmer, laughing. "What do you want one for?"

"Because the one we've had up to now is sick. What would be your terms?"

"Well, I usually furnish 'em by the dozen. I won't charge you anything for one. How do you want him sent?"

"What are you talking about?"

"Who do you think you're talking to?"

"Isn't this the Indianapolis opera house?"

"No. This is the Barataria frog farm."

Can't Stop Tongues.

A man in Cincinnati applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the tongues of the gossips of the neighborhood. He learned from judicial sources that there are some things beyond the control of the highest human power.

A LITTLE OF ALL SORTS.

To remove rust from knitting needles, rub them up and down with a cinder. The number of women students at the German universities this summer is 372. Last summer it was 360.

In honor of Peter Henlein, the inventor of the watch, a monument is to be erected at Nuremberg.

Refugees from Alsace are being opened to station on the French railways where there are no buffers.

Permitting the use of a school building for theatrical performances as a business is held, in Sugar vs. Monroe (La.), 59 L. R. A. 723, to be a breach of faith and properly enjoined where the building has been constructed with the proceeds of bonds based upon a tax voted to be imposed to erect a building for school purposes.

RECREATIVE INTERESTS.

Fitzsimmons is learning to trip the light fantastic. Mrs. Fitz III. has taken him in hand and is teaching him to step around.

Kanawhee (Ill.) hospital for the insane has a baseball team. We learn from the amateur column that the players are just crazy to arrange games.

Sir Thomas Lipton says Americans are good sportsmen. They have certainly made good in that branch of sport in which Sir Thomas is most deeply interested.

Sir Thomas Lipton has so many nice things to say about the speed of Helianthus, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that we suspect he has given orders to begin work on a design for a Shamrock IV.

SOME SOLDIERS TOO YOUNG.

Great Precautions Taken in War Department to Keep Minors Out of the Army.

The war department is determined that no recruiting officers shall receive applications for enlistment from minors. Instructions given to all recruiting officers are to be strict in this regard. There are numerous cases of young men who, through ignorance, leading to their enlistment in the army, are now being discharged on the ground of minority, says a Washington paper.

It is therefore desired that every possible precaution be taken to avoid the enlistment of persons under the age of 21 years. To this end young men who meet other requirements and say they are fully 21, or even a few years over that age, should not only be carefully interrogated and their antecedents carefully investigated, but the written consent of the parents to the enlistment must also be obtained if the recruit appears to be under 21 years of age. In case such a recruit fails to obtain this consent he will be required to furnish his own sworn statement in writing regarding his age, supported by the sworn statement of two other persons, and these must be satisfactory to the recruiting officer, otherwise the applicant will be rejected. When the written consent of parents or the sworn statements indicated are furnished and accepted in such cases they will be attached to the enlistment papers.

NAPOLEON AMONG ANIMALS.

Commander of 20,000 Men Who Daily Put to Death Thousands of Food Animals.

Imagine a procession of 10,000 cattle, marching two by two, in a line 15 miles long; let 20,000 sheep follow them, bleating along 12 miles of road; after them drive 10 miles of hogs, 27,000 strong; then let 30,000 fowls bring up the rear, clucking and quacking and gobbling over a space of six miles; and in this whole caravan, stretching for nearly 50 miles and requiring two days to pass a given point, you will see the animals devoted to death in the packing houses of Swift & Co. in a single day, says the Cosmopolitan. Surely a Buddhist would think that the head of that establishment had much to answer for. Never before in the world's history was a massacre of the innocents organized on such a stupendous scale or with such scientific system.

The commander of the army of 20,000 men engaged in this war earned \$4,000,000 in picking berries. A. W. Chapman, Cape Cod, has more than 50,000 crabs. It was at Niagara, on that historic peninsula, that a son was born to the house of Swift on June 24, 1835, and named Octavius Franklin. A few years later, when the boy was not picking cranberries, he drove bugs along the cape. It was like Napoleon exercising his infant armies at school.

INDIANS KNOW A COWARD.

Red Skin Has a Way of Telling Whether a White Man Will Fight or Not.

An Oklahoma man once told an Indian that a desperate white man was after his scalp. He smiled and shook his head, relates the Kansas City Journal. A few days later we were talking to the white man, when the Indian came up to join the group. He had spotted the stranger and knew him by sight. Without saying a word to him he walked up within arm's reach and struck the white man in the face with a rough, heavy glove. He paused for a few seconds and hit him again. "Ugh!" he exclaimed as he wheeled around and walked away. The white man looked at the Indian in amazement, but made no show of resentment. Later in the day, when we asked the Indian why he didn't follow up the insult with blows, he told us the white man was a coward. In explaining how he knew it he said the man's "jaw dropped" when he struck him in the face the second time with the glove, and that this, with the Indian, was an unerring sign of cowardice.

CURRENT WIT AND WISDOM.

The man who thinks he is smart will only smart for his thinking.—Rams' Horn.

A philosopher can explain almost anything—except his philosophy.—Chicago Journal.

The simple mind sees plainer than one befogged with countless theories and fumes.—Jason-Nova Scotia.

It is one of the mercies that happy youth never sees life's struggle quite clearly, and that it is soon allowed to forget the fleeting glimpses which may cloud its happiness for an instant.—Round Avon Rock.

Official Directory.

NEW MEXICO.

U. S. Rodey, Delegate to Congress.
M. A. Otero, Governor.
J. W. Reynolds, Secretary.
A. L. Morrison, Internal Revenue Col.
M. O. Llewellyn, Surveyor General.
W. B. Childers, U. S. District Attorney.
G. M. Foraker, U. S. Marshal.
M. R. Otero, Register Land Office.
Fred Muller, Receiver Land Office.
E. L. Barlett, Solicitor General.
J. H. Vaughn, Treasurer.
J. P. Chavez, Supt. Public Instruction.
W. G. Sargent, Auditor.
John R. McFie, District Judge.
E. C. Abbott, District Attorney.

TAOS COUNTY.

H. H. Romero, Commissioner.
A. X. Gueadof, Recorder.
Manuel Chacon, Treasurer.
Ramon Sanchez, Supt. of School.
Antonio B. Trujillo, Probate Judge.
Luis Dominguez, Assessor.
Adolfo Santistevan, Sheriff.
Faustino Trujillo, Sheriff.

Did you read the message.

Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher and author is dead.

Delegate B. S. Rodey has been assigned to the important committee of Agriculture, Public Land and Indian Affairs. Mr. Rodey has introduced a number of good bills, among them is one asking congress to give the commissioners of Taos county the power to refund or outstanding debt.

The placing of the Fraser Mountain Copper Company in the hands of a receiver will untangle the affairs of the company and will place it on a business basis. The great trouble with the company was the disagreement among the stockholders. The property is all right and is so counted by the best of mining men.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress was terse and to the point. The following goes to show his stand in favor of clean government: "There can be no offence heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed who sells it for his own gain and enrichment; and no less heavy is the offence of the bribe giver. He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city or state. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, while the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination of the commonwealth itself. Government of the people, by the people, for the people will perish from the face of the earth if bribery is tolerated. The givers and the takers of bribes stand on an evil pre-eminence of infamy. The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction."

The above is the Compulsory School Law and the school board is compelled to enforce the same. Red River School Board: R. W. Penn, Chairman. B. J. Young, Secretary. F. C. Stevens.

For a good smoke, buy a five cent cigar at the Postoffice.

DR. CLARENCE R. BASS
Physician
and
Surgeon,
KIDABETHOWN, NEW MEX.

Compulsory School Law

Enacted in 1903

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

Section 1. That section 1555, original school statute of 1891, as it appears in the Compiled Laws of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows, viz: "That the school directors or board of any school district, town or city in this territory are hereby empowered and required to compel parents, guardians or other persons having the control, care or direction of children, when such children do not attend some private or denominational school, to send such children under their control to the public school for at least three months in each year, except that children referred to in this act shall be not less than seven nor more than fourteen years of age, or of such physical disability as to unfit them for school duties, which disability shall be certified to by some regular practicing physician."

Sec. 2. Any parent, guardian or other person having the control of children and who shall fail or refuse to send such children to school as required by this act, after the clerk of the school district or the clerk of any town or city school board shall have given public notice containing the substance of this act, written or printed in both English and Spanish; by posting same in some conspicuous place at three separate points within the district, or publishing the same in some newspaper within the district, shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), or by imprisonment for not more than ten days in any county jail; Provided, that if such parent or guardian is not able, by reason of poverty, to buy books for any such child, it shall be the duty of the school board of any town, district or city, upon the facts being shown to the satisfaction of a majority thereof, to purchase, through the county superintendent or through the district, town or city superintendent, if there be one, the necessary books for the use of said child or children, which books shall be loaned to said indigent pupil during the school term, yet shall remain the property of the district under the care and custody of the district clerk: Provided further, that a sum not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) may be expended in any district in any one year for supplying indigent children with such necessary books, to be paid for out of the school fund of such district, by warrants drawn as in other cases; and, provided, also, that there is no school taught within two miles of the place of residence of said child by the nearest established road.

Sec. 3. County superintendents are hereby vested with general supervisory powers in this matter and shall require directors to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections; and it shall be the duty of the presiding judge of the district courts to give, at each session of the court, the substance of this law as a special charge to their respective grand juries, and it is made the duty of the district attorneys to give particular heed to the prosecution of cases growing out of violations of this act; and all fines so collected for the violation of this act shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offence occurs.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect and be in force in thirty days after its passage and approval by the governor.

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PATENTS
C. A. SNOW & CO.
PATENT LAWYERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington Letter.

Discussion of the postal scandals has been renewed by the publication of the report in abridged form, of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. Whether there will be a congressional investigation of the Department; whether the results of the present investigation will injure the Republican party, and whether Perry S. Heath, will be asked to resign his position as secretary of the republican national committee, are the main questions asked.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who is chairman of the senate committee on postoffice and post roads, has introduced a resolution authorizing his committee to request the Postmaster General to submit to it all the papers of the present investigation, and also to carry out a further investigation itself, if necessary. Senator Carmack also has demanded an investigation by a Senate committee. The President is said to be opposed to an investigation by Congress, as it would force the government to reveal many facts which would aid those who are under indictment. The Attorney-General is of the same opinion.

The report is supplemented by a memorandum of the President in which he praises the thoroughness of Mr. Bristow's work, declares that everything will be done by the administration to punish all who have defrauded the Department, and recommends that the period of the statute of limitations be extended to five years in the case of government employees. The Attorney-General will recommend to Congress the passage of a law to this effect.

One of the most interesting portions of the report is the statement that the summary dismissal of former First Assistant Postmaster General Heath would have been justified. Mr. Heath is Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and his resignation is demanded by many members of the party. The facts, that he is saved from prosecution by the Statute of Limitations, furnished political capital to the democrats; and it is believed that he will be asked to resign, if he does not do so of his own accord. As for the party responsibility for the postal frauds, the Republicans call attention to the fact that the present investigation is one of the most thorough ever waded, and that if the one hundred and sixty thousand persons employed in the Post Office service only ten have been indicted.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1904 is now ready. It will be mailed to any address for 30 cents. It is surprising how such an elegant, costly book can be sent prepaid so cheaply. No family or person is prepared to study the heavens, or the storms and weather in 1904, without this wonderful Hicks Almanac and Prof. Hicks splendid paper, Word and Works. Both are sent for only One Dollar a Year. Words and Works is among the best American Magazines. Like the Hicks Almanac, it is too well known to need further commendation. Few men have labored more faithfully for the public good or found a warmer place in the hearts of the people. Send orders to Word and Works Publishing Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.